

The Latvian R&D&I System and the opportunities arising from synergies

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- 1) R&D&I system
- 2) Roles of core actors
- 3) RIS3
- 4) Core R&D performers
- 5) Excellence Challenge
- 6) Preconditions of success

Outline



The Latvian R&D&I System

Ministry of Demand Consumers (final demand) Producers (interim demand)			Framework conditions Financial environment, tax regime, entrepreneurship and innovation incentives, regulatory environment, State aid, mobility		
Industry system (R&D FTE 981)		System of E (R&D FTE 4415)	ducatio	on and Science	-
Traditional economic sectors	Research institutes National Research Centers		Higher education and research		The Saeima, Cabinet of Ministers
Future growth Competence sectors with Centers high added			-	Studies issioned by	MoES, MoE, line ministries and gov., agencies R&D&I and Industrial policy, RIS3
Sectors with high	Sectors with high		the Po Vo	ublic sector cational cation and	
horizontal impact			training		\$
 	_			[Infrastructure
Banks, venture capital	Information	R&D&I and bus support instrur		Research infrastructure	Standards and requirements

Adopted from Erik Arnold and Stefan Kuhlman, RCN in the Norwegian Research and Innovation System, Background Report No 12 in the Evaluation of the Research Council of Norway, Oslo: Royal Norwegian Ministry for Education, Research and Church Affairs, 2001



Roles of core actors Latvian R&D&I System

Role of industry – to innovate (demand side)

Role of Universities – Knowledge Hubs:

- to develop sufficiently diverse knowledge base (supply side)
- to boost innovation capacity of firms through provision of human capital and access to knowledge (demand side)
- to generate S&T human capital that is sufficiently embedded and connected (absorptive capacity)
- to pool resources across sectors and regions (innovation ecosystem).

Proven fact - Public investment in research in universities leads to:
•Economic growth through an increase in private sector productivity
•Beneficial economic and societal impacts through increased interaction between the academic and private sectors
•Public investment in research increases rather than diminishes private sector investment (complimentarity)

Role of Research institutes - to develop **relevant knowledge** (supply side) **Role of Government – Enabler** – to set structure of incentives, correct market and policy failures



RIS3 challenge for Latvia: productivity

RIS3 aims (to correct a policy failure) to boost productivity of economy by creating future domestic capabilities and comparative advantage, especially in sectors where small incremental changes can leverage substantial return



Latvian RIS3: A "Hybrid Strategy" that aims to increase productivity of economy

Transformation of economy towards higher added value, productivity and more effective usage of resources

Objective: to increase innovation capacity and to create innovation system that promotes growth of economy

Directions:

- 1. Structural changes of production and export in the traditional sectors of the economy;
- 2. Growth in sectors where there is or is likely to create products and services with high added value;
- 3. Branches with significant horizontal impact and contribution to economic transformation.

Priorities:

- 1. High added-value products
- 2. Productive Innovation System
- **3. Energy Efficiency**
- 4. Modern ICT
- 5. Modern education

6. The knowledge base (Bioeconomy; Biomedicine, medical technologies, biopharmacy and biotechnology; Smart materials, technology and engineering, Smart energy; ICT)

7. Polycentric development

Specialization areas:

- 1. Knowledge-based bio-economics
- 2. Bio-medicine, medical technologies, biopharmacy and biotechnologies;
- **3. Advanced materials,** technologies and engineering systems
- 4. Smart energy
- 5. Information and communication technologies.



RIS3 for Latvia: Specialization Areas

Ministry of Education and Science Republic of Latvia

Example of Advanced materials, technologies and engineering systems:

Fields and subfields of science with greatest potential for boosting competitiveness of economy

Offer of scientific institutions for specific niche selection: implant materials, composites, thin layers and coatings. Merchants offer - machinery (including electrical equipment), mechanisms and industrial machines.

Industry organizations

Groglass Ltd., JSC Sidrabe, Z-Light Ltd., JSC Jauda, JSC Valmieras stikla šķiedra, JSC Lode

Main research institutes

University of Latvia, Institute of Solid State Physics of University of Latvia, Riga Technical University

Examples of Connectedness

Institute of Solid State Physics: Center of Advanced Materials Research and Technology Transfer (CAMART2) (Horizont2020 WIDESPREAD1-2014:Teaming action)



RIS3 for Latvia: Specialization Areas

Ministry of Education and Science **Republic of Latvia**

Example of Biomedicine, medical technologies, biopharmacy and biotechnology:

Fields and subfields of science with greatest potential for boosting competitiveness of economy

biotechnological methods and products for obtaining 1) Chemical and pharmaceutical and bio-active substances; 2) Research and development of new and existing human and veterinary medicinal products; 3) Molecular and individualized treatment and diagnostic methods and cell technologies; 4) Functional food, medical cosmetics and bioactive natural products.

Industry organizations

JSC Olainfarm, JSC Grindeks, JSC Dzintars, Madara Cosmetics Ltd., Silvanols Ltd., Riga East University Hospital Ltd., Pauls Stradins Clinical University Hospital Ltd.

Main research institutes

University of Latvia, Riga Stradins University, Latvian Institute of Organic Synthesis, Latvian Biomedical Research and Study Centre

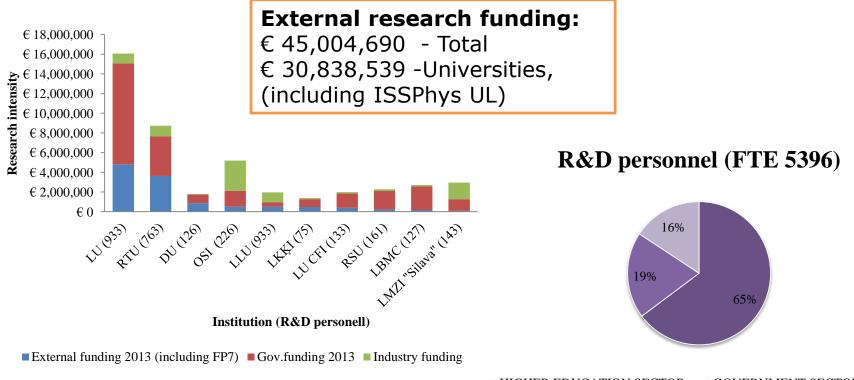
Examples of Connectedness

The Latvian Institute of Organic Synthesis: project ENABLE (European Gram Negative Antibacterial Engine) – IMI Program; Latvian Biomedical Research and Study Centre: FP7 project Vector-borne Risks for Europe: Risk assessment and control of West Nile and Chikungunya virus (VECTORIE)



TOP 10 research performers (2013), ordered by total of external research funding

About 70% of research is performed in Universities



HIGHER EDUCATION SECTORBUSINESS ENTERPRISE SECTOR



Excellence Challenge: knowledge base, S&T human capital and infrastructure

Knowledge base

Sufficiently diverse (to serve five specialization areas)

Focused and relevant (to ensure competitiveness)

S&T human capital

Locally embedded (to develop local industry) Globally connected (to reach out for opportunities) Links across rectors and disciplines (to benefit from cross-fertilization)

Infrastructure

Serves creation of knowledge base and human capital

Allows production of relevant knowledge

Jointly used sectorially, nationally and internationally



Preconditions of success

1) Research assessment exercise 2012-2013

Self-assessment

Peer review, five criteria (quality of research, impact on scientific discipline, economic and social impact, research environment and infrastructure, development potential)

2) Consolidation of R&D resources around best performers 2014-2015

Development of research programs and strategies in public research institutes and universities

3) Enabling and complementary public R&D investments 2014-2020

Participation in the EU research and Corporate income tax allowances for stimulating production technology development programmes Corporate income tax allowances for research (2014-2017) 5.72 million euro (MoES, when purchasing new production equipment and development costs FLP (2014-2017) 20.76 million EUR Technology transfer Reuse of public data (IZM, SB) Public infrastructure programme **Facilitating access** 151.54 million euro facilitating business NRP (2014-2017) 26.96 million 24.5 million euro (MoE, SF) to funding 51 million in regions 114.2 (MoEPRD, SF) EUR. (IZM, SB) euro (MoE, SF) million euro Support for small and medium-(MoEPRD, SF) Science base funding (2014–2017) sized enterprises for the Training of the 99.16 million euro (MoES, NB) development of new products High-growth unemployed 24.90 Support for the and technologies 7 million euro enterprises million euro (MoE, SF) Practically oriented research creation of (MoE, SF) 75 million euro 76.51 million euro (MoES, SF) production Training the (MoE, SF) infrastructure and **Competence** centres Innovation grants to students unemployed according purchasing 72.3 million euro (MoE, SF) 34 million euro (MoES, SF) Cluster programme to the labour market equipment 81.75 6.20 million euro million euro (MoE, demand 96.4 million Grants for post-doctoral research Knowledge transfer to farmers (MoE, SF) SF) euro (MoW, SF) 64.03 million euro (MoES, SF) and people responsible for the Territory **Business incubator** Improving the professional revitalization Strengthening the institutional management of forests 17.1 support programme competence of employed capacity of scientific institutions 278.26 million million euro (MoA, EAFRD) persons 27.03 million euro 31 million euro 15.25 million euro (MoES, SF) euro (MoEPRD, (MoW, SF) (MoE, SF) Support for ERA bilateral and Labour market Cooperation between research SF) Innovation motivation multilateral cooperation projects 32.55 Conquering and agricultural and forestry preventive million euro (MoES, SF) programme 4.80 external markets reorganization system sectors million euro (MoE, Development of the R&D infrastructure 31.80 million euro 2.2 million euro (MoA, EAFRD) 1.99 million euro SF) 100 million euro (MoES, SF) (MoE,SF) (MoW, SF) Increasing the scientific Strengthening the capacity Increasing the business competitiveness competitiveness for innovation Latvian economic growth SCIENCE **BUSINESS** EDUCATION Development of the HE infrastructure Education based in the work Infrastructure Reduction of HE study programme development in STEM infrastructure of vocational, environment, practical development in colleges fragmentation, strengthening the capacity of training in vocational fields including in STEM fields, HE academic personnel, improving the HE in STEM fields 14.2 education 21.93 million euro 104.7 million euro (MoES 44.64 million euro million euro (MoES, SF) management 65.15 million euro (MoES, SF)

EDUCATION FUNDING

(MoES, SF)

SF)

(MoES, SF)

HORIZON 2020

